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The Daily Commercial.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

Late News Items.

After the elapse of four weeks without rain in Cleveland and the country about, plentiful showers have supplied the earth with much-needed moisture.

The Indianapolis *Journal* shows that three weeks before Morgan's last Kentucky raid, it was stated in that city by two men, one from Kentucky and one from Indiana, that Morgan would enter Kentucky just as he did, and these men gave the plan as laid down for getting possession of Frankfort, the capital, and of Gov. Bramlette. The appearance of Vallandigham was also foretold by these men, just at the time when it was hoped Morgan would be successful in Kentucky, and the Copperheads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were to rally. In accordance with the programme, a large number of the leading Copperheads of Indiana met Vallandigham at Hamilton, where a grand council was held, on his return, under the guise of a Democratic Convention.

One of the President's old, personal and intimate friends, who had a conversation with him recently, says Mr. Lincoln is extremely anxious in regard to General Grant's operations—that the President has the greatest confidence in the General's military capacity, and gives him his utmost aid and co-operation, entrusting all the military plans and movements to him, and that the most perfect accord exists between the Executive and the Lieutenant General, who are in daily correspondence. The President is firmly of the opinion that General Grant will have possession of Richmond by the 4th of July, although he would not be disappointed if the event would be delayed a few days later. He thinks Richmond will be completely subdued before his Presidential term expires—that is, if the loyal people sustain the Government and keep up the army as faithfully and promptly as they have done thus far.

The President, in the conversation referred to, spoke feelingly and with deep emotion of the patriotic fidelity and generosity of the Northern people, as exhibited in their contributions of men and money for the maintenance of the nation's honor and power. "Such a people," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "can never fail, and they deserve and will receive the proudest place in the history of nations. He also alluded to the confidence that the loyal people manifest in him. "I do my best to deserve this," he remarked, "but I tremble at the responsibility that devolves upon me, a weak, mortal man, to serve such a great and generous people, in such a place as I hold, in such an awful crisis as this is—it is a terrible responsibility, but it has been imposed me without my seeking, and I trust Providence has a wise purpose for me to fulfill by appointing me to the position which is almost too much for a weak mortal to hold."

General Grant has several times, since the opening of the present campaign, urged the President to visit him at his headquarters in the field, but he has not until now had time to do so. He will, probably, be absent from Washington for over a week.

Late Military Intelligence.

On Monday morning, General Birney, who occupied the nearest position to the doomed city of Petersburg, opened his batteries on the place at a distance of twelve hundred yards, and for five hours kept up a constant bombardment. It is not known what was the effect of the shelling, other than several buildings were burned. The enemy replied with a terrific rain of shot and shell, but were finally silenced by our batteries. General Birney has strengthened his line in front of the Second Corps, and made them secure.

A correspondent at headquarters, writing on the 20th says that on the previous morning Thompson's rebel cavalry and artillery attacked White House and continued the assault until 8 o'clock, p. m., when, from the nature of the latest intelligence from there. Our loss had not exceeded two or three killed and wounded. A rebel caisson had exploded and a number of the rebels were reported hurt by the explosion. Gen. Sheridan was arriving, and would participate in the engagement. Late intelligence states that the attack on our forces, under General Abercrombie, at Bermuda Hundred, was made by Fitz Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton. The latter were repulsed and driven back by our gunboats, their loss being comparatively heavy. Rebel prisoners state that our gunboats were mistaken for transports, and they expected to capture our forces before the arrival of Sheridan, who reached the place with his cavalry force about five o'clock. Our loss was only three wounded. During the engagement, Gen. Abercrombie received a dispatch from General Grant to hold the place at all hazards.

Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Neeper, of this city, has arrived at the headquarters of the Potomac, and assumed command of his regiment, the 57th Pennsylvania. Col. Neeper was not long since released from Libby prison, and after a brief furlough at home, has returned to his duty.

While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of General Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organizing one or more powerful naval expeditions against certain Southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over. It is, of course, improper to give the number, character, or composition of the vessels intended for this expedition; but the country may be assured that it will be adequate for the work it is intended to perform. Secretary Welles is of the opinion that it is necessary for him to redeem his reputation, and he is determined to make the rebel fear fly as soon as possible, his position in the Cabinet. It is no secret that a number of iron-clads, which have been so long building in Northern ports, are now available for active service.

An important expedition, consisting of land and naval forces, which left Point Lookout, Maryland, on Saturday, 11th inst., returned on the 21st. The expedition consisted of 650 infantry and cavalry, under command of Acting Brigadier Draper, and one hundred marines, under command of Commander Hooker, U. S. N. The land forces were conveyed on four transports, and the naval forces on four vessels, the fleet being augmented by two gunboats, the Fuschia and Freeborn. The combined forces landed at the north of Pope creek, in Westmoreland county, Va., fifty miles above the mouth of the Potomac. They then proceeded to Montrose, the county seat, where they duly evening encamped within a mile of the town, near the residence of Mr. Hungerford, a former clerk in the United States Treasury Department, but they were driving off the stock of Mr. Hungerford one of his daughters waved her hand politely and spoke as kindly as though all was expected. The force was then directed one party proceeding to the Rappahannock district, by way of the rich country of the Hague, while the main party took the direct road to Warsaw, the county town of Richmond county. On the way the latter captured several rebels, among them one Montgomery, enrolling officer of Richmond county. In the vicinity of Warsaw they captured a large quantity of rebel clothing, together with tobacco, whisky and other blockade goods. On Tuesday the forces reached Dorrittsville, and then encamped on a large plantation of Dr. Middleton, a strong secessionist, who supplied them with an ample supply of flour and bacon. Here the other party joined them, bringing in a large quantity of contraband horses, cattle, &c. This party in its raid destroyed some large mills filled with grain and flour. On Tuesday night, the gunboats were ordered around to Hoyle's landing, on the Rappahannock, in Essex county. The forces were again landed, and took the direct road to Lloyd's, passing through a fine country, blockaded with horses, sheep and cattle, a large number of which were captured The country was highly cultivated, and acres and acres of fine wheat were seen. On the road they burnt the flouring mill of R. M. T. Hunter, formerly a United States Senator, now a strong rebel. The mill was filled with flour, and other mills distributed among poor families on the estate before the mills were fired. The cavalry pickets reported a large force of rebels advancing, and the expedition made direct for the cover of the gunboats, having secured all the stock and the cavalry, in the meantime, burning all the mills containing provisions. A large number of negroes from Hunter's estate followed the party to the boats. The stock was all got on the tranports, and the boats started again for point Lookout. The Rappahannock boats landed again and had a skirmish with the rebels, our forces holding possession of the town and making some large hauls off the rich plantations in the immediate vicinity. Everything having been safely deposited in the boats, the expedition started on the down trip, and arrived at Point Lookout after an absence of eight days. During their absence they captured two hundred horses and mules, four hundred head of cattle and fifty sheep, and brought away some hundred contrabands, and farming utensils to a large amount. On the whole, the raid was one of the most successful of the war, the value of property taken and destroyed amounting to millions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS REPEALED.

Our Senators Vote Against Repeal.

LOAN BILL PASSED IN HOUSE.

Thad. Stevens' Speech Against It.

The Commutation Repeal Bill.

Future Drafts Not to Exceed One Year.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Mr. Johnson's motion to exempt the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 from repeal was lost by 17 to 22. The yeas were: Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey. The absentees were; Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Foster, Harding, Henderson, Nesmith, Sherman, Wilkinson and Wright. Hendricks was present, but had paired with Wilkinson. The bill was then passed just as it came from the House, by 27 to 12. The nays were: Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey. The absentees were same as before. The bill, as passed by both Houses, repeals the act of 1793 as well as that of 1850.

Passage of the New Loan Bill.

The speech of Thad. Stevens on the Loan bill to-day is regarded by the leading Republican members as exceedingly injudicious, to say the least. The peace Democrats rejoiced to hear him speak of repudiation as a probable result of the continuance of the war. The Loan bill passed substantially as reported from the committee. Stevens' and Pomeroy's substitutes were each rejected.

Term of Draft Not to Exceed One Year.

The Senate took up the bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause of the enrollment law this evening. Wilson's amendment, that further drafts shall be for one year was rejected by twelve to eighteen. Chandler's amendment, that further drafts shall be for not less than one nor more than three years was also lost by sixteen to twenty-two. Morgan's amendment, that the draft shall be for such time as the President directs, not exceeding one year, was adopted by twenty-five to fourteen. The nays were Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Foster, Grimes, Howard, McDougall, Ramsay, Ridde, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, and Wilkinson.

From Cairo and Below.

GEN. SICKLES AT BATON ROUGE.

Gen. Warren Ordered to Texas.

"New York to New Orleans Greeting."

CAIRO, June 23

The steamer Von Phul, from New Orleans, on the 17th has arrived. News unimportant. The French man of war Tishal, commander Demdisseault, arrived and anchored opposite the City. She relieves the Amphion, which has left.

General Sickles arrived at Baton Rouge on the 16th. His next destination is New Orleans.

Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren has been ordered to Brownsville to take chief command of all the forces in that part of Texas. General Benton has assumed command of the district of Baton Rouge on the 13th.

The American flag, inscribed "From New York to New Orleans, greeting," was presented by the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, to the Methodist Churches of New Orleans, on the evening of the 16th. The presentation was attended with music and appropriate ceremonies, in which a large assemblage of citizens participated.

Cotton is in active demand, bnt stock light. General trade dull and quotations nominal, ranging from 88@92c for low ordinary to 108 for middling. Sales of the week were 1,400 bales, against 2,600 bales the previous week. Stock on hand, 1,800 bales. A small quantity of sugar and molasses left in the market is held at high rates. Extra flour, $9 62; choice, $10 25.

EXPEDITION UP ATCHAFALAYA.

Battery of Two Guns Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

A dispatch has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral D. D. Porter, giving the particulars of the Expedition up the Atchafalaya river by Lieutenant Crawter Ramsel with the steamers Gillcothe, Arrosha and Fort Henderson. When about a mile and a half from Semmesport, the battery from the shore opened upon them. The rebels were driven away, and the battery captured. One of the guns, however, was hurt. The other has been sent to Cairo. Our loss was small, one man only being wounded, it is thought, mortally.

Arrest of Publisher of New York Post.

He is Charged With Fraud and Bribery.

Rebel Gen. Gardner Taken to Charleston.

PRICES OF GOLD YESTERDAY.

Verdict Against Hotel-Keepers.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Henderson, publisher of the *Evening Post* and Navy Agent at this post, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Murray on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on the application of Mr. Wilson, special counsel of the Navy Department. The charges are very serious, embracing fraud, bribery, the transmission of false vouchers, &c.

The rebel General Gardner, who was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, and has been confined in Fort Lafayette for some months, was taken from that place early this morning, Saturday morning, and sent, it is supposed, to the headquarters of General Foster, in front of Charleston.

Another Dispatch.

It appears that Mr. Henderson, navy agent here, when arrested yesterday was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. A few minutes before his arrest he was called upon with an order from the President removing him from office and directing Mr. Bridge, of the Navy Department, to take charge.

During the morning the buying prices of gold has ranged from 212 to 215 and selling at 215@220.

The highest prices of yesterday brought considerable coin to market, and the offerings this morning were quite liberal.

In the Superior Court to-day a verdict of $21,647 27 was rendered by the jury in the case of W. T. Wilkins against R. W. Poillon. The suit was brought to recover $200,000 deposited by plaintiff in the safe of defendant in their hotel, and which was stolen by the clerk who robbed it.

The *Post's* Washington special says there was a caucus of Union members of Congress last night to consider the draft commutation clause. Mr. Stevens declared he would not be bound by the caucus to vote against commutation.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Subscription to the C. & W. Pacific R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

The supervisors of this city have about concluded to pay the Central and Western Pacific Railroad companies $1,000,000 in bonds, in lieu of subscribing $1,090,000, and the companies consent to the arrangement.

The women of San Francisco hold a meeting in aid of the Christian Commission to-morrow.

Extraordinary Freak of Nature.

[From the Corydon Union.]

A correspondent writing to one of our citizens relates an extraordinary freak of nature; and we can say that it is entitled to perfect credence, the parties concerned being above suspicion. The person upon whom the letter was written is a lady of the Eau, whom we have often spoken of resided. The circumstance is as follows: A lady by the name of Snyder recently died, in the 35 year of age, of what was supposed to be an ovarian tumor. This tumor was so large that it weighed forty-eight pounds; but on being opened by the physicians at the post mortem, instead of containing a tumor, found to contain a foetus, or rather a child, with hair as long as its mother, and teeth full adult size. It must have remained there twenty or twenty-five years. The lady lived at Ashton, N. Y., and the writer of the letter is her daughter-in-law.

The patriotic citizens of Somerset are making arrangements for a Grand Sanitary Fair, in that place, to commence on the Fourth of July. The better the day the better the deed.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

No Serious Fighting Since Sunday.

Position of Our Lines to the Enemy.

Lee's Army in and About Petersburg.

Rebel Force After Hunter.

ARTILLERY FIRING TUESDAY.

GENERAL HANCOCK RECOVERING.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT CITY POINT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Your correspondent with the Potomac army sends the following:

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
June 21—9 o'clock P. M. }

There has been no serious fighting since the night demonstration of the enemy upon the line of the Ninth Corps on Sunday night, our line being, however, as close to that of the enemy as it was in front of the Chickahominy two weeks ago. Heavy kirmishing is constantly going on. Our lines extend nearly to the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. We have not got possession of the latter, but our artillery has stopped effectually the running of trains over it by shelling the great bridge over the Appomattox. It is positively established that the greater part of Lee's army is in and about Petersburg. Pickets and Breckinridge's divisions, together supposed to be about 20,000 strong, were detached by Lee, when he was still north of Richmond, to go after Hunter in a forced march to save Lynchburg. As the latest papers received at headquarters represent Hunter to have passed around Lynchburg and crossed the James river nine miles above, it is not likely to prove a fruitful one.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. }
June 22—9 A. M. }

There was some artillery firing on the right, and picket skirmishing, at various points along the line, the whole of yesterday, resulting in the wounding of a few men, but causing no change in the position. A battery, stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg, kept annoying one of our batteries on the left some time, when it opened in return, one of its shells killing the horses of the men at the rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

Gen. Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume the command of his corps in a few days.

President Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point yesterday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Money stringent at 7@8; Sterling irregular and unsettled at 236@238 currency; Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 210@212; advancing to 215@220; declining to 205@210, and closing at 210@215. Government stocks steady; U. S. 6's, 1881, Coupons, 112¼; 5-20's, Coupons, 105¼@106¼; 7-30's Treasury Notes, October and April, 106¼@106¾. Stocks rather better:

R. I.	114¾	Erie pref	115¼
T. & W	69	Hudson	140½
M. & P. DC	68¼	Reading	140½
N. W.	50½	Central	70½
N. W. pref.	90	Ft. Wayne	113½
C. & P.	113	O. & M. Cert	54½
Ill. Cent. Scrip	130	Mo. 6's	68
Ill.	134¼	U. S. 1 Year Certi.	103¾
N. Y. Cent	123¼	7-30's	106¾
Erie	114¼	5-20 Coupons	105¼

Boston Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid for at Boston to-day: Bay State, 18; Central, 65; Copper Falls, 36; Franklin, 50½; Huron, 35½; Isle Royale, 20; Minnesota, 40; North Western, 11; Rockland, 14.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.

COTTON—Dull and without decided change, at $1 45@1 47.

FLOUR—Opened firm and quiet, and closed dull and declining, at $8 75@8 85 for state and $8@9 10 for extra R H O; and $9 30@10 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower, at $1 65@1 68; State at $1 65@1 68.

WHEAT—Opened dull and closed at 3@4c lower, at $2@2 05 for Chicago spring; $2@2 05 for Milwaukie Club; $2 05@2 12 for winter red Western.

CORN—Opened firm and closed dull and declining, at $1 56@1 56 for new mixed Western, closing dull at the inside quotation; $1 60 for old do to arrive.

OATS—More active and decidedly firmer, at 92@85c for Western.

COFFEE—Dull; prices nominally unchanged.

SUGAR—Firm, 20c for New Orleans and 19 for Cuba.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Refined in bond at 70@71; Crude dull at 45@46c.

WOOL—Very firm with a fair demand.

PORK—Firmer with an active demand; the speculator's excitement continues; $38 @ for Mess; $40@40 50 for do; $33@33 50 for old new prime, and $38@39 50 for prime mess; cut meats are decidedly firm; 14@15c for shoulders, and 16½@17 for hams.

BACON—Steady and quiet and nominal.

LARD—Quiet and scarcely firm, at 16¾@18. The latter price in extreme at the close.

BUTTER—A little firmer at 26@35 for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@19 for common to prime.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Market was completely unsettled by the violent fluctuation in gold.

FLOUR—A good export demand at $8 75@9 50.

WHEAT—Advancing but unsettled; White, at $2 20; Red, $2 10.

CORN—Advancing; Yellow, $1 50.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; Crude, 48; Refined in bond 68; do, free, 75@80.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 65.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 23.

FLOUR—Quiet and scarcely so firm. Prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and inactive; offers to sell at $1 70; spring this afternoon at $1 85@1 90, without bids.

CORN—No 2 at $1 37@1 38.

OATS—More active and firm at 85½@86 for No 1; Chicago held at87c.

RYE—$1 30@1 70.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 11,042; wheat, 344,750; corn, 183,347; oats, 100,124.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 35,730; corn, 50,430; oats, 35,210.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 23.

FLOUR—Unsettled. Dealers generally refuse to name prices.

WHEAT—Unsettled and quiet; little offering. Amboy, Mich. held at $2.

CORN—Firm. New Ohio, $1 43.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 23.

FLOUR—Dull and prices unsettled, holders not willing to make concessions to effect sales, holding back. Superfine at $7 25@7 30; Extra at $7 50@7 75.

WHEAT—5c lower, with sales of 9,000 bushels at $1 65 for prime Red.

CORN—Unsettled and prices nominal.

OATS—Dull and offered at 80@81c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1 65, and closing rather weak.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled; anything approaching accurate quotations cannot be given.

LARD—Sold at 14¼@14½c, cash. Sides were offered at 14c, and Bulk Sides at 14½c.

LARD—Sold at 16¼@16½c, and in moderate demand.

BUTTER—Advanced 2@3c.

CHEESE—Firm.

GROCERIES—Firm, but quiet.

GOLD, 110@113 buying and 120 selling; Silver; 95@98 buying and 105 premium.

EXCHANGE—Dull and a shade lower.

VAST WEALTH OF CROESUS.—In our jottings of millionaires, it would seem as though these pages were incomplete without some data concerning him whose name has for centuries and generations been known to mankind as the synonyme of wealth. Croesus flourished about the middle of the sixth century B. C. The prodigious wealth which he had inherited, and had been increased by the tribute of conquered nations, by the confiscation of great estates, and by the golden sands of Pactolus. Perhaps some of the present day have a wealth may be formed from the rich votive offerings which he is known to have deposited in the temples of the gods. Herodotus mentions the statue of pure solid gold, six palms long, three broad, and one deep, which, to the number of one hundred and seventeen, were laid up in the treasury of Delphi. They also mention, as one of the curiosities of Greece, the following offerings—all in gold—which had been deposited in the temples by some opulent man: A figure of a lion, probably of the natural size; a wine-bowl of about the same weight as the lion; a lustral vase; a statue of a female, said to be Croesus's baking woman, four and one half feet high; a mantel-shelf and bricks made of gold; figures of some cows; a number of pillars, and a second shield in a different place from the first, and of a greater size.—*Commercial Anecdotes.*

George H. Mix, *alias* Marshall, charged with stealing of $7,000, the money of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, and a pistol, the property of Mr. Coldwell has been sentenced to an imprisonment of six years in the county prison.

R. H. Koontz, Esq., of Somerset, has been nominated for Congress in the District now represented by A. H. Coffroth, the valiant representative who recently made the sequaintance of Hon. Joseph Bailey, of the York District, on the floor of Congress.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. COLLAMER reported to the House a bill to re establish certain post roads, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill for examination of certain officers of the army, and recommended a concurrence in the amendment of the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, from the same committee, also reported a bill to amend the act to provide for the payment of horses and other property destroyed in the military service of the United States, which was passed.

Mr SHERMAN reported the House bill to amend the act providing for the deficiency in the pay of officers and men in the Western Department of Missouri.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution of inquiry as to the suppression of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the State of Kentucky by military order The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The House bill to repeal the fugitive slave law was then taken up as unfinished business. Mr. DAVIS addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE—Mr. BROOKS, of New York, called attention to the fact that the bill provides one per cent. for the encouragement of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the United States notes, treasury notes, fractional notes and bonds, and of disposing of the same to subscribers and purchasers. He said that only a few days ago $4 400,000 was appropriated for similar purposes, and as the whole amount to be printed under this bill was six hundred and fourteen million of dollars, the one per cent. would make a sum total of over four millions. It could be done for a great deal less. He himself would print the public money for one-tenth of that sum.

On motion of Mr. Brooks an amendment was made that the imprint of the seal of the Treasury Department shall be made in a room apart from the Printing Bureau.

The House passed the senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it, may pay the final balance fees, within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of granting and giving soldiers who Volunteered for less than three years and not less than nine months, the same bounty as allowed by existing laws, &c. This refers to those who have died or may die in the line of duty.

Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., said the committee was instructed to the same effect by his (Fenton's) resolution two or three weeks ago, but he had no objections to the committee being again instructed, and he hoped it would have a good result. the resolution passed.

The House in Committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the new loan bill.

Mr. POMEROY offered the following as a substitute for the second section of the bill: The Secretary of the Treasury may issue upon the credit of the United States, bonds of any denomination not less than $100, payable in lawful money three years from the date thereof, and bearing interest not exceeding 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, or treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit authorized by acts of Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury in addition to the total amount of bonds authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall issue at par, in redemption of the constitutional notes, certificates of deposit, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States bonds similar to those authorized in this 2d section authorized, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, or of like denominations similar to those authorized by this section, and payable three years from date with interest at 6 per centum; and the Secretary of the Treasury, is further authorized to issue in lieu of any bonds heretofore authorized by law and not now issued in pursuance thereof, bonds similar to and in the denominations hereby authorized. All Treasury notes other than United States notes, shall cease to be issued after the 1st day of July next, and public or private indebtedness on and after the 1st day of October, 1864, and no Treasury notes made legal tender other than United States notes issued, nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000, except that any amount not exceeding $50,000,00 as may be temporarily required for the redemption of a temporary loan.

Mr. POMEROY said that the present advance in gold is not the result of speculation, and is but a return in practice, as well as in theory, to the policy of gold values, as established in 1862. With the amount of paper money in circulation, the interest bearing notes would add nothing to the aggregate value of paper money, and could only work mischief. The policy of 1862 of adhering to gold values, and redeeming in gold the bonds advocated by the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Stevens, of Pa.,) he adopted, namely, repudiating the payment of interest in gold, and offering to take back at par the issue of Government paper, the effect of the present inflation must become ruinous to the masses. The fatal mistake of the policy of the Treasury now is abandoning the popular six per cent. 5-20 loan and attempting to float a five per cent bond, and upon its failure resorting to compulsory legal tender. On the part of Congress in not speedily supplying an efficient system of taxation, it was, however, still possible, by adhering to correct natural principles to restore the credit of the country to a healthy condition.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not agree with the majority of the committee of Ways and Means, and hence he had offered a substitute for the first section of the bill.

The question having been taken, the substitute for the minority report was rejected—ayes 58, nays 72. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, as given above, was adopted by yeas, 65; nays, 42.

Mr. STEVENS said while advocating his amendment, that those who attribute the rise in gold to gambling are poor statesmen. Instead of passing the gold bill to restrain speculations, it would be better to take away the legal tender clause, for no bill could restrain it a cent. The Secretary of the Treasury had said in his wisdom that the principal of the 5-20's is payable in coin, but the Courts in three States had not so decided.

Mr. SPAULDING briefly replied to Mr. Pomeroy, showing that the Committee of Ways and Means had faithfully performed their duty in providing the means necessary for the expenses of the war. He expressed the opinion that all the trouble arose from the extraordinary demand for gold, for gold is not now currency. In 1862, the banks failing to loan the Government money, we were driven to the necessity of issuing legal tenders. No system ever worked better. He supposed that specie payments would not be resumed for ten years to come. During the great Napoleonic war, the Bank of England suspended specie payments from 1795 to 1822. Whoever looks for the speedy resumption in this country was, in his judgment, not wise, and had studied history to but little profit. He deprecated the present policy of paying the interest in gold, and asserted positively that if this should continue with an increase of debt, the Government would fail. It was a fatal policy, which rests like an incubus upon us, and gold would continue to go up, as he long ago predicted, until the Government cannot procure the cash. It was to save the country from republicanism that he then explained the character of his amendment, which was to authorize the borrowing of $400,000,000, and to issue therefore coupons or registered bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five nor more than twenty years, and if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years, the bonds to be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than $50, and to bear an annual interest not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually in coin. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds or any part of thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as 5-20's remaining unissued, at not lower than par, as he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time on such terms and conditions as he shall deem most advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for the redemption for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress. Bonds, treasury notes and other obligations of the United States, to be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal authority. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States, in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding $200,000,000 of treasury notes payable at such time not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, with interest not exceeding the rate of 7-3-10 per centum, payable in lawful money at maturity, or in the discretion of the Secretary. Semi-annually coupons or certificates may be deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained, for lawful money, and such of them as shall be made payable in the United States shall be legal tender to the same extent as U. S. notes, for their face value, excluding the interest, and may be paid in any contract with the United States at their par value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest, and any Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act, may be made convertible at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act. Treasury notes issued under this act redeem and cause to be cancelled and destroyed, any Treasury notes or United States notes heretofore issued under the authority of previous acts, and substitute in the place thereof an equal amount of Treasury notes such as are authorized by this act or of other United States notes of such denominations as shall be deemed expedient not exceeding $5 00, provided the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of the act shall not exceed $500,000,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore issued, Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued ever exceed $400,000,000; and such additional sum not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of the temporary loan. Nor shall any Treasury note bearing interest issued under this act be a legal tender in the payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association or banker, or to circulate as money. The interest on all bonds heretofore issued, payable annually may be paid semi-annually, and in lieu of such bonds authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds bearing interest, payable semi-annually, and may also, in exchange for Treasury notes heretofore issued bearing seven and three-tenths per cent., heretofore authorized like bonds of all the denominations in which such Treasury notes have been issued, the interest on such Treasury notes after maturity shall be paid in lawful money, and they may be exchanged for such bonds at any time within three months from the date of the notice of redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, after which the interest on such Treasury notes shall cease.

So much of the law approved March 3d, 1864, as limits the loan authorized therein to the current fiscal year is repealed, and the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money and issue therefor bonds or notes conferred by the first section of said act shall cease on and after the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the receipt, as a temporary loan, of United States notes, or the notes of National Banking Associations, on dep sit for not less than fifty dollars, by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States or depository designated for that purpose other than National Banking associations, who shall issue certificates of deposits in such forms as the Secrs of Treasury shall prescribe, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. annually and payable at any time after the term of deposit and after ten days subsequent notice, unless time and notice be waived by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary may increase the interest on deposits at less than six per cent to that rate, on ten day's notice to depositions, he may establish the rate of interest as the public interests may require. but the aggregates of such deposits shall not exceed $150,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue and shall hold in reserve against all such deposits United States notes not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, including the amount already applied in such payment, and the United States notes so held in reserve shall be issued only when needed in his judgment for the prompt payment of such deposits on demand, and shall be withdrawn and placed again in reserve as the amount of deposits shall again increase.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

The Wool Trade.

The papers in the wool growing region of Ohio report small sales of the new clip as yet as holders ask an advance on last year's prices. At Cadiz some purchases have been made, and prices range from 65 to 75 cents. The Cleveland *Wool Grower* says the new clip is being offered in small lots, in that market, and embraces the coarse wools, and ready buyers at 75 cents—running from 73 to 77. Few eastern buyers r manufacturers have appeared, and growers are not anxious to offer their wools. Three-fourths of the clip of the State is had at 80 cents, including medium to fine wools. The Mahoning *Register* says some sales have been effected in that neighborhood at 75 cents.

Personal.

"Stand Watie," Chief of the Cherokee nation, has recently been commissioned as Brigadier General in the rebel army. He is the first Indian who ever attained that rank.

Max Maretzek is now in Europe with the view of engaging a new opera company for the all season in New York and in Brooklyn. He has signed the contracts for both Academies of Music.

Rev. Dr. Raymond, who has been for several years principal of the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, has accepted a professorship in the Gannett Biblical institute at Evanston, Ill., and will remove there in July.

HOW THEY RAISE MONEY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Salem *Register* publishes extracts from a letter dated Sacramento, May 19th, giving the following account of a Sanitary Picnic: "Yesterday we had a grand Picnic for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission—excursion on the Pacific Railroad 20 miles—38 cars full—free lunch given by the railroad—refreshments contributed by the citizens, and sold—and every possible device employed, that was innocent, (and some shillings were taken in that way,) to reach the ear, and the eye and the palate of the people. For example, there was a detention on the road—and a man saw a hare in a field. Off he jumped in pursuit—shot the animal and brought it into the cars. The hare was sold over two hundred times for a dollar a time, and each time given back to the Sanitary Commission. A basket of very large strawberries was sent to Rev. Dr. Bellows—he presented them to the Commission, and they were sold for a dollar apiece; and one was sold over at various prices from one dollar to fifty dollars. And in the evening a sack of flour (fifty pounds) which had been through Nevada Territory, was sold in our city for the benefit of the following address for upwards or two thousand dollars, bringing from one hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars each time. Capt. H., who is very active for this object, bought it twice, at one hundred dollars each time. I should have stated that the same sack of flour had been resold in Nevada, and in every place it had reached us, that the amount raised by it for the Sanitary Commission was $35,000! The amount received at our picnic has not been noticed up as yet, but the actual amount is estimated at from six to ten thousand dollars."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have resolved to take no definite action on the Mexican Resolutions until the next session. This determination was partly consequent on Corwin's visit.

The Judiciary Committee will be ready in a few days to report their decision in the Arkansas case, and will probably recommend that States which have not been indirectly reclaimed from rebellion shall not be allowed votes in the electoral college.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

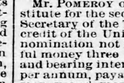
ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (at Hand street,) are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, (north end,) on MONDAY, July 4th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a. m. FRANK S. BISSELL,
je24:1wt Secretary and Treasurer.

RARE CHANCE.

VALUABLE OIL LAND.

The undivided half in fee simple, of one Acre of ground, situated on Oil Creek Run, within a few feet of Burke & Harley's big well, and immediately adjoining the Prince and Mohler wells, one of which has been producing for over one year. The tract is known as the "Boiling Spring Acre." Beyond doubt this is the most valuable tract of Virginia land now in the market, being surrounded on each side by good wells, and only 4½ miles from the Ohio river. The other undivided half is owned by Messrs. Harley & Burke of this city. Address

SMITH, NEAL & CO.
je24 Pittsburgh, P. O.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvinance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

The Democrats and the Presidency.

Like the man lost in a deep wood, who wonders round and round to no purpose, and finally seats himself more in despair than hope, the Democrats in the multiplicity of their perplexities and the dubiousness of the prospect, have postponed the Chicago convention till the 29th day of August. One of the principal reasons for this action is the new trouble which VALLANDIGHAM has thrust upon the party, to deal with which time is required. By way of Richmond—where no inconsiderable part of democratic engineering is now done—we have another reason. The *Examiner* of that city, which is equally an expounder of democratic doctrine and policy, and the organ of JEFF DAVIS, says it learns that the Democrats are turning their attention to FRANKLIN PIERCE for President, and "Connecticut SEYMOUR" for Vice President. That the rebel journal enjoys peculiar means for learning the purposes, not only of the party, but of different combinations, there can be no doubt. But for the circumstance that the policy of the party is, to a degree at least, inspired from Richmond, the fact that intimations from that quarter correspond strikingly with those of Democratic journals in the North, might be regarded with some degree of surprise. To show that the Richmond Democratic organ is on a footing with Democratic journals here, and is well informed of the inside working of the party machinery, we quote the following from the Cincinnati *Inquirer* of the 21st:

"The Cairo (Illinois) *Democrat* suggests Thomas A. Seymour, of Connecticut, or James F. Bayard, of Delaware, as suitable Democratic candidates for President. They are excellent men, and would poll the entire vote of the party. Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire are frequently mentioned in the same connection. Their names would be well received by the people. It is highly important that the nominee should be a peace man."

Intimations coming from such well-informed sources, we conclude, must have some foundation; and we apprehend that we here have a clue to the reasons that have led to the postponement. It may be part of a scheme for bringing out a candidate not heretofore named.

In prosecuting such a scheme, nothing could be more proper than that the Richmond branch of the party should be consulted, as it evidently has been. PIERCE and "Connecticut SEYMOUR" are favorites at Richmond, and popular throughout the South, of whose support they are eminently worthy, and where only they would have the slightest chance of receiving an electoral vote. Indeed, we are not certain that the plan is not to nominate at Chicago a candidate who will run well in the South, a part of the scheme being to give him the electoral votes of the seceded States, in the hope, it may be, that, added to the votes which chance may secure in the North, they may give to the Democratic candidate the preponderance. We grant that such a scheme has not yet fully developed itself, but who can say that the purpose does not exist, and that this is not the true explanation why the Richmond *Examiner* flies threw out the suggestion, quoted above, as to candidates?

It is said that the MCCLELLAN stock has recently declined among original holders, who are now heard to say that the General does not wish to be the candidate. That certain leaders are engaged in hunting up a new candidate there is every reason to believe. This fact and the new element of discord incident to the reappearance of VALLANDIGHAM, in connection with suggestions from Richmond, no doubt furnished reasons for postponing the Convention.

The Post and the Ratification Meeting.

The Pittsburgh *Post* waxes exceedingly funny in its elaborate criticism of the late Union ratification meeting and the speeches made on that occasion. It didn't like the speeches—of course it didn't—and, as a natural sequence, don't like the speakers. Indeed, it is just possible that the speakers did not once think of consulting the editor. But why didn't the *Post* mention the fact, that while the speeches were being made certain persons, presumed to be its friends, were engaged in the refined and excessively Democratic amusement of shying unsavory eggs into the crowd.

One of these odorous missiles was seen to settle peacefully into the bosom of a well-known Copperhead, having barely missed the head of the speaker then addressing the meeting, and as its perfume-ladened substance flowed quietly down his ample person, even as the oil "flowed down Aaron's beard," we were forcibly reminded of the copier:

"Pulling at random spot
Finds a mark the archer little meant."

The *Post* don't like the idea of a humorous campaign. Will it not caution its facetious friends that this amusement, however funny it may be, is a little impolitic and unsafe to the perpetrators,

NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.—Congress, on the representation of Secretary SEWARD that he had no idea that any difficulty with England would arise by the resolution, has directed notice to be given to Great Britain that it is the wish of the United States to terminate the treaty arrangements of 1817, in respect to the naval force on the lakes, at the end of six months. In 1817 a treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain to the following effect: That neither power should maintain a naval force on the northern lakes, except that each might have one vessel of not more than one hundred tons and armed with not more than one eighteen-pound gun on Lake Ontario, and same on Lake Champlain, and two vessels of like tonnage and armament on the upper lakes, meaning those above Ontario; this treaty was liable to discontinuance upon six months' notice by either party thereto.

PITCHED TOO STRONG.—The story started when ANDREW JOHNSON was nominated for Vice President, that in addition to having been a "boorish tailor," he had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is, at the age of more than seventy years, traversing the streets of Philadelphia, with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living, is suddenly cut short by the fact, (which is accredited by the Nashville *Union* of the 18th as correct,) that the mother of Governor JOHNSON died seventeen years ago in Greenville, Tenn., carefully attended and cherished by her son, and all the family, to her latest breath. Had the story not been pitched too strong, it might have found some believers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July has been received at the Bookstores of MINER and HUNT. The table of contents present an unusual variety, including a paper on Hawthorn, and another on "the May Campaign in Virginia," the writer of which states that General GRANT, on being appointed Lieutenant General, sent a messenger recalling General BANKS from his Red River Expedition, "but through some miscarriage or misconception or orders, or from some cause, yet unexplained, the expedition kept on its way, resulting in disaster."

PUBLIC MORALS OF CHICAGO.—If we are to believe the reports of the Chicago papers, the state of morals in that community is not very flattering. Recently the Mayor was charged with receiving a two thousand dollar bribe from a street railway company; the Comptroller with a fraudulent use of the public money; a Police Commissioner is arrested on a State warrant for adultery; the Superintendent of Police is "enjoined" for usurpation of office. This, in addition to about half a dozen scandalous cases, sundry robberies and two murders, form the record for about a month.

SMOKING DRESS FOR GOV. CURTIN.—A few Philadelphians, admirers of the soldier's friend have gotten up a magnificent smoking gown, slippers, cap, etc., which is intended for our patriotic Governor. The articles are made of dark colored velvet, lined with rich silk, very neatly padded, and altogether beautiful. The cap and slippers are elaborately embroidered with gold bullion, arranged in artistic style.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTH ON Tuesday this Association held its annual Convention at the Church of the Pilgrims, New York. It includes representatives from some forty churches in New York, Brooklyn and the towns bordering on the Hudson as far as Yonkers. Rev. Samuel Baker, Moderator of the previous Convention, presided, and the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Lowry, of Brooklyn, from the 16th chap. of Matthey, 18th verse. The letters that were read from the various Churches gave generally a very flattering report of their condition, spiritually and in other

WHILST there may be many questions involved in the approaching campaign, there is one which naturally overshadows all the rest, and should be clearly understood by the people. It is that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN will certainly hasten the downfall of the rebellion. This is assuredly a desirable object, and if the people will but dispassionately and fully investigate the subject, and act honestly, Mr. LINCOLN will be re-elected with scarcely an opposition. It cannot be forgotten that ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, the chief conspirators of the South have inflamed the minds of their deluded followers by continued abuse of Mr. LINCOLN personally. In fact, the chief ostensible cause of the rebellion was the election of that worthy official. They look upon Mr. LINCOLN as the embodiment of the war spirit and elements of the nation, and in this they are not far wrong. The leaders have encouraged the people to believe that his war measures have been obnoxious to the great majority of our people, and they have been sustained with the promise that in the next election he will be repudiated, and a new man friendly in spirit and purpose to the South elected.

That the rebels have strained every nerve and used every exertion to so manage the present military campaigns, with a view to the prolongation of hostilities until after our next election, there can be no room to doubt. If the promises of the rebel leaders should be realized they will achieve their independence and establish their confederacy through the aid of the new President of the North. On the other hand, they realize that if Mr. LINCOLN's administration be endorsed, and he re-elected, their hopes will be blasted and they compelled to submit to the Constitution and laws. Testimony upon that point is abundant, and no one can doubt it. A writer in the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, who has but lately escaped from the South, where he lived for many years and had ample means of learning the feeling there, gives full assurance upon this subject. He further says that the rebels will be rejoiced if even a man as intensely earnest as Mr. LINCOLN should be elected, because the delays incident to the change of Administration would be of incalculable advantage to them. They desire our people to be distracted; to be drawn off, even temporarily, from the great work in hand.

Our duty then is plain. The thing that the rebels desire us to do we should not do. That they do not wish to see we should strive to accomplish. The progress of the present campaign gives token that the end is approaching. The mythical Richmond, of which we have heard so much during the past three years, is fast becoming a reality, and its inexorable coils are gathering around the hosts of the rebellion in Virginia and Georgia. Much of the result is due to the integrity and never-failing purpose of Mr. LINCOLN. No President has ever been tried as he has been—none has ever had such turbulent and stormy times to pass through—so many discordant elements to reconcile. We have not at all times been able promptly to perceive the wisdom of all his measures, but time and experience have and will continue to vindicate them. Being now in the high road to the attainment of our purpose, we would be recreant to our duty were we even to hesitate at a time like this. We must secure the reins of Government where they now are until we can rejoice over the downfall of the rebellion the return of peace and the restoration of the Federal authority over the entire country.

General Intelligence.

A Sanitary Fair commenced at Galesburg, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d. Contributions have been sent from New York, Boston and Chicago. George W. Moore is President of the Fair. The college commencement occurs at the same time, and the Galesburgers are confident of making a handsome addition to the Sanitary fund.

The weather on Lake Superior has been very dry, and destructive fires are raging in the woods. About 2,000 cords of wood were burned at the Phœnix mines, and about the same amount on the Chocolay.

Several Norwegian families have reached Wisconsin. They announce that twenty-five hundred more are on their way to the same region, and that still larger numbers are preparing to come. Iowa is largely settled by them. Three hundred Swedish and Norwegian families lately arrived at Chicago, intending to buy land and settle in Illino's, Missouri and Minnesota. Five hundred more are now at the New York. Six vessels, averaging eight hundred emigrants, have sailed from Sweden and Norway. They report the fever for emigration to be much in those countries that every able bodied man, with or without a family, is anxious to emigrate. Insufficient means alone prevents thousands from coming.

An individual advertised in one of the morning papers for "a wife," the other day, and requested each applicant for the situation to enclose her *carte*. One of his correspondents closed her reply in these terms: "I do not enclose my *carte*, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of no authority for putting one before an ass."

On Saturday evening last, the distillery of Mr. William Eggleston, in Rock Island, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The electric fluid first hit a copper pipe and was conducted by it to a tub of high wines, which instantly exploded, filling the building with flames. Nothing could be saved. The actual destruction of property has been figured up to nearly $43,000, without estimating anything but the heavy items.

The iron-clad Etlah will be filled with water by fire engines at St. Louis, on Thursday. She is 250 feet long, surrounded on the outside by a water-tight compartment, composed of carefully riveted iron plates. The leak was very slight. The bottom is to be covered with five feet thickness of solid seasoned oak, and three inches of iron plate. She will be launched in September. The Shiloh, building alongside, will be ready in November.

The English have begun, as in New York and Boston, the annual raid on dogs. It commenced in Liverpool May 30th, and ended the 1st of June it was estimated that 1,000 canines had been destroyed. One person was excused from the fine, because his dog was "quite 12 years old, with scarcely a tooth in its head; of a harmless disposition, and had suckled at one and five same time a pup, a kitten, a rabbit and a pig."

The Committee on Immigration, of the Boston Board of Trade, advertise to furnish skilled laborers for manufacturers, trade, agriculture, mining and domestic service.

The Reading Railroad is doing a heavy business at Pottstown station. Leaf tobacco that is manufactured in the upper end of Montgomery county makes an important item.

A Kentucky correspondent says: "I understand that extensive contributions were levied on the flower gardens about Frankfort by rebel sympathizers, for the purpose of making a most magnificent floral wreath with which to encircle the brow of John Morgan. The wreath was made and was to be presented by the transient young ladies of the Capital Hotel. Mr. Morgan, however, didn't call."

The President has signed a bill adding ten cents per day to the pay of the soldiers, who will henceforth receive 53½ cents per day more than is paid to the soldiers of any other nation.

Mr. Dickens' new story is enjoying an enormous sale in England, about forty thousand copies having been disposed of on the second day of publication.

Without tools and the ability to use them, man would indeed be but a poor, bare, forked animal, worse clothed than the birds, worse fed than the jackal, and worse housed than the beaver.

Never on any account use common writing ink in a drawing pen, for the acid in such ink will quickly destroy the nibs. The only black ink that should be used in drawing pens is India ink.

About the usual amount of planting and sowing has been done in Maine, notwithstanding the scarcity of men, and the crops in most places look well.

The farmers of New Hartford are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It is cut up green and taken off in the sheaf. They follow with a crop of tobacco, and thus get two profitable harvests in a season.

Isabella Cubas, a Spanish dancuse of some note, died in New York on Monday evening of consumption, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. Her family name was Blasco, and her parents and grandparents enjoyed considerable reputation. Isabella's skill and gracefulness as a dancer were manifest at an early age, and she has studied through the principal countries of Europe.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke has prosecuted Thurlow Weed for libel.

The President and his youngest son left Washington on Monday, on the Ordnance steamer Baltimore, to pay a trip to Grant, it is reported, and see how affairs are progressing on James river.

Mon. Shelby M. Cullom of Springfield, has been unanimously nominated for Congress for the 8th district of Illinois.

The first day of the Duquesne Sanitary Fair produced $13.

The Secretary of the Treasury furnishes, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the public debt of the United States to June 14th, 1864, making the total amounts as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin, $87,-041,094 90; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $379,700,802 56—on which interest has ceased, $470,170 09; debt bearing no interest, $501,-104 41—making a grand total of $1,719,395,169 80. The annual interest in coin is $50,823,672 45; in lawful money, $24,876,057 79—$24,876,057 79 Interest, $71,-699,730 15. The Ten-Forty bonds amount to $70,-289,250. The three years 7-30 per cent. notes amount to $118,527,950, United States notes outstanding, $432,081,826. Fractional currency outstanding, $21,031,948 85. The remainder of the debt bearing no interest is mainly unpaid requisitions.

A fire at La Crosse on Monday destroyed a wooden row of buildings on Front street, between Juneau block and the Mississippi river. The steam printing establishment of the La Crosse *Republican* was totally destroyed. The loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000. The Scandinavian printing office of *Fedrelandet* was also destroyed. Both offices will resume business soon. The total damage by fire is $20,000.

A Shocking Picture Drawn from Life.

Extract from a letter written by a soldier in the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 18, 1864.

When I last wrote you I believe we were near Fredericksburg. Since then the rebels have been "turned" out of position after position, and have been driven across every river from the Rapidan to the James. Grant's tactics are entirely strange to see. As a rebel prisoner expressed it, "He flanks us on the left and fights us on the right." The entire practicability of the overland route to Richmond, which the McClellanites so vehemently denounced, has been fully demonstrated. Those terrible fortifications (impregnable they said), which covered every plain and lined every crest, from Fredericksburg to Richmond, have been successfully turned, and the "intersecting rivers" have been used to complete the process. And, instead of finding a hostile country, we found thousands of friends who hailed us as deliverers. Long for us, and who rejoiced at our coming. The poor negroes; it would have done your heart good to see them at every plantation, with their bundles and children, waiting to join the line. Our wagon trains along picked up about 3,000 of these freedmen—free now. God bless the President! I wish some of the pro-slavery people of the North could come out here and see how this system of slavery has been carried on in this State, the stock raising State of the Confederacy.

I remember about four miles north of the Pamunkey river, we were met by a delegation of Uncle Tom's hardy black fellows, who wanted to emigrate to the Yankee land of promise. They said they represented one hundred and fifty slaves, belonging to Mr. Anderson Scott, who owned these cultivated fields for miles. They wanted to get their children carried in our transportation wagons to White House landing, from whence they had been assured, Uncle Sam would take them North. Our wagons being full, we could accommodate but few. However, anything was preferable to being a slave; so they fell in behind the column any way. About a mile further we came to the mansion of this rich slave lord, Mr. Scott. A broad avenue, lined with broad spreading magnolias in full bloom, led up to the house, which was the usual style of Southern plantation houses. On one side of his house and in the rear, stood a very neat and tidy little slave hut. Everything was clean about. The little yard newly swept, the door step scrubbed to an astonishing degree of whiteness; everything, in fact, denoting the careful and skilful housekeeper. Around the door were three women and about half a dozen children, from the wee baby to the young girl of 15 or 16. Two of the women were about a shade lighter than the quadroon, while all the children were white. The third woman was apparently pure white; her eyes were blue, her hair was brown and straight; her features were entirely American—nothing to denote a particle of negro blood. In her arms she had a beautiful little boy about four years old, with fair hair and delicate features. This woman, sobbing bitterly when we rode up. Thinking that she was a member of the family that occupied the mansion, we tried to console her, telling her that Yankees made war upon men and not upon women. Can you imagine how shocked we were when we were told that this white woman and child were slaves, and that the degraded mother was weeping for very shame at her degredation! Lieut Wren, Quartermaster of the 61st New York, was so excited that, as he told me himself, he swore, jumped, rattled and his spurs jingled with his impetuosity as he strode along the halls in search of the old scoundrel Scott. I asked one of the women if this white child had been pulled along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house who was sick, and that they could not go without him. The children of this woman! If she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was! We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed there was a swarthy child, as black as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all these *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old shrivelled up, niggard-faced, crooked-backed little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king and "Virginian born by Gawd." I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father. You should have seen her blush as she answered "Yes." The incestuous old beast! *This ideal son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!*

Now, send down your pro-slavery partizans and copperheads of the North and let them see this. Talk to me of the divinity of slavery! The horrible barbarity and crimes of this "institution" can never be told in the North. They must be seen in the South to be believed. Is it any wonder that Yankees made war upon men and not upon women. Can you imagine how shocked we were when we were told that this white woman and child were slaves, and that the degraded mother was weeping for very shame at her degredation! Lieut Wren, Quartermaster of the 61st New York, was so excited that, as he told me himself, he swore, jumped, rattled and his spurs jingled with his impetuosity as he strode along the halls in search of the old scoundrel Scott. I asked one of the women if this white child had been pulled along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house who was sick, and that they could not go without him. The children of this woman! If she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was! We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed there was a swarthy child, as black as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all these *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old shrivelled up, niggard-faced, crooked-backed little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king and "Virginian born by Gawd." I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father. You should have seen her blush as she answered "Yes." The incestuous old beast! *This ideal son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!*

Forney's Last Interview with John C. Breckinridge.

FORNEY contributes an article to a late number of *Our Daily Fair*, under the caption of the Two Breckinridges. Contrasting the unfaltering loyalty of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge with the parricidal course of the nephew, he says:

An extraordinary family is this of the Breckinridges. They have all been leaders, either in politics or in the battle field. Brave, frank and honest in their dealing, chivalric and courteous in their intercourse with others, it was reserved for the present generation to witness the first real difference on public questions between them themselves. The eldest survivor of the name, the chairman of the National Union Convention just noticed, preserves the honor of its progenitors, whilst the young man upon whom so many hopes were built when he entered Congress in 1851, and was chosen Vice President in 1856, driven, let us believe, more by association than by principle, forgot all the examples and teachings of his early lifecie, and sword in hand leads the embattled hosts of slavery. It is not difficult to suppose that the heroic clergyman feels the defection of his nephew more keenly. For, in truth let it be spoken, there was much to love in John Cabell Breckinridge. Never have I met a man more perfect in all manliness, by education, and by rearing, to be a favorite among men and women. He was the type of manly beauty when I made his acquaintance fourteen years ago. Genial, full of life, and possessing glorious feeling, it was hatred of slavery, and both of us, "Democrats," as we were, frequently confessed that it was a sinful and an anti democratic institution, and that the evil must come when it must be peaceably or forcibly removed. How could it be otherwise with him, with such a parentage, and such a schoolmaster as his uncle Robert J. Breckinridge, the society of the Southern magnates was too much for young John. They saw that he had a bright future. And having taken that one wrong step he was too proud to retrace.

I shall never forget my last interview with John C. Breckinridge. It was on the evening of the 20th of January, 1861. During the last day of the memorable called session which had assembled on the 4th day of July of that year, by Presidential proclamation. Widely as we had differed, our personal relations were unchanged. He knew how sincerely grieved I was when, as early as 1858, he allowed Mr. Buchannan and the extreme south to force him into the support of measures, and finally, unconstantly, in the black and bitter years that succeeded, I felt constrained to denounce him. In the extra session he had led the opposition to Mr. Lincoln with eminent, though misguiding ability. And now he was going to Kentucky. "Good bye," he said; "Good bye." "No," I said, "not Good bye, Breckinridge, but farewell. You will never again take your seat in the United States Senate." He seemed to be surprised, as he said: "What do you mean? I will undoubtedly return in January next, December." "No, my dear sir, you will follow your doctrine into the Confederate army; you will go there to show that you are with the enemies of the government." He turned away up to and when tie spoke the words I think he was honest: "If I go over the lines it will be to bring back with me my tunaway son, Cabell, who has enlisted in the rebel army, much as against my will; but we shall meet, if we live, in the winter." "I wish it could be so, my friend," was my reply; "but still I feel that your good-bye will be a long farewell. And this was the last of John C. Breckinridge. His oath to support the Constitution of the United States, like Hester Pryune's scarlet letter, burns an eternal reproach on the memory of the Senator. His sword is with slavery and rebellion.

FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE PURITAN.—The attempt to launch the great ship Puritan, Wednesday, failed. When all was ready for the launch the last "keys" were knocked out, but the vessel did not move. Her great weight rendered nugatory all attempts to start her.

Battering rams were employed, but without the slightest effect. Four steamers were next brought up and tied with hawsers to the hull of the vessel, but after pulling for fifteen minutes without any result except to produce an unusual commotion in the water, they were signalled off, and the attempt to launch the vessel ended.

It is understood that a great battering ram will be made, and the effort renewed immediately. There is at present no reason to doubt that the launch will finally be effected successfully.

LIEBIG'S SOUP—Chop lean beef as fine as for mince meat. Mix it uniformly with its own weight of cold water, heat it slowly up to the boiling point, and let it boil briskly for one or two minutes. Strain the liquor through coarse linen, and salt and other seasoning, and it is said to form the most delicate beef soup that can be extracted from the meat.

The War in Georgia.

Field Notes of Sherman's Operations.

The Situation Before Marietta---Former Rumors Corrected.

Our Army—Its Communications—Its Morale—A Rebel Letter—Rebel Plans—Army Changes.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

IN CAMP NEAR MARIETTA, GA., June 12, 1864.

On the morning of the 10th the army of the Mississippi moved southward. Its position at that time was as stated in my letter from Acksworth. The right lay across the road from Burnt Hickory to Marietta, and some three miles north of Lost Mountain, the same position that Johnson's left occupied, and the left at Ackworth, covering the railroad. General Schofield had the right, Thomas the centre, and McPherson the left. Johnston's army, which had been compelled by the movement of the whole right wing and right centre to the extreme left to leave its position in the Dallas range, was not in our immediate front.

A reconnoissance in force, made from the left wing, by the 2d cavalry division, Gen. Garrard, on the 9th, found the rebel advance some six miles north of Marietta. Other reconnoissances from the centre and left discovered substantially the same rebel position. Such at least seemed, and was believed to be, the position to those in the field.

THE VERACIOUS PRESS.

A mail, however, which arrived late in the day, before we moved, brought Cincinnati and New York papers of recent dates, which stated most solemnly that Thomas had captured Marietta—cannon, small arms and prisoners—that McPherson had the bridge across the Chattahoochee, and Atlanta would be ours on the Sunday which succeeded the New York *World* of June 3d. With a field-glass one could see from Logan's headquarters the rebels working like beavers with spades and axes on the slopes of Lost Mountain. The same description of scene was "visible to the naked eye" from Schofield's. Scouts and cavalry, by a fiction of the regulars, "the eyes and ears of the army," all agreed in the same general reports of the rebel location. Sherman and McPherson and Logan were all at Ackworth; the grand army were only waiting rations that it might move. And as we read these reliable sheets, ambulances loaded with wounded from the front drove by; soldiers were hurrying with short letters for the mail to loved ones at home, and orderlies carried orders to move at sharp six upon the enemy were hunting Adjutant-Generals through the camp.

It was a strange situation; every evidence about you was of an impending battle, every preparation was indicative of it. Could all this be a hallucination? Was the Grand Army the degraded mother was weeping for very shame at her degredation! Lieut Wren, Quartermaster of the 61st New York, was so excited that, as he told me himself, he swore, jumped, rattled and his spurs jingled with his impetuosity as he strode along the halls in search of the old scoundrel Scott. I asked one of the women if this white child had been pulled along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house who was sick, and that they could not go without him. The children of this woman! If she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was! We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed there was a swarthy child, as black as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all these *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old shrivelled up, niggard-faced, crooked-backed little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king and "Virginian born by Gawd." I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father. You should have seen her blush as she answered "Yes." The incestuous old beast! *This ideal son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!*

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LETTER FROM DAYTON.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

DAYTON, June 20.

On approaching the suburb of Dayton, I became conscious of a peculiarly pungent odor, something like that of old copper pickled in sulphuric acid. At first I was at a loss how to account, on philosophic principles, for this disagreeable smell in so clean a city, but on remembering that Mr. Vallandigham had returned from his Canadian asylum to the bosom of his constituency, everything was accounted for. The noisome condition of the atmosphere was not due to decaying vegetable or animal matter, but the result of the exhalation of constitutional copperheadism from the Exile's person.

He is still here, and the city is disgustingly quiet about it. Nobody says or does anything now that the melo-dramatic effect of his first appearance has subsided. This last strategic movement of the Exile appears to be a dead failure, a fizzle, a flash in the pan. A few of the Copperhead *canaille* were disposed to make a fuss over his return, but their enthusiasm has been severely and quickly squelched by their leaders, who, now that they have Vallandigham among them, are dreadfully exercised what to do with him. As they say in theatrical matters, he don't "draw," and the managers would have very much preferred that he should have remained in Canada, "waiting and watching over the border." But this didn't suit the exile. He is not on the "watch and wait" so much as he was. He was in danger of being forgotten, if he didn't make a stir, and his line for the present is the do and dare, and die in the last ditch.

He remains quietly at home, with a plentiful supply of cigars and whisky, and mourns in "silence, and sorrow, and tears," the base ingratitude of parties and principles, while the copperhead fraternity are determining what disposition is to be made of him. In the meantime nobody goes to see him; nobody talks about him; and no anxious and enthusiastic crowd gathers about his residence in the cool of the evening, fighting for a sight at the martyr and exile. A fat woman, or sword-swallower, or double headed calf, would attract twice the attention that is accorded to this martyr of constitutional liberty. The drama of Exile has proved to be a farce, and the exile, if not absolutely hissed off the stage, has the cold shoulder turned to him by his audience.

Some little anxiety has been manifested to hear the particulars of Mr. Vallandigham's journey from Canada. In a public speech, Clement declined to communicate, and said that it was *his* secret. It is a secret no longer. I know all about it. How I learned it, is *my* secret. Mr. Vallandigham came through from Canada by rail—disguised—in a military cloak and Scotch cap. He is also said to have been slightly disguised with liquor, but this needs confirmation. He got off at a station conveniently near, and was conveyed to the city in a fish cart, in the cool of night. There he was packed in a large pine box, perforated with augur-holes to admit the air, and conveyed to Hamilton as second-class freight. Arrived at Hamilton the box was used in constructing the rostrum for the rebel orators of the convention, and at the proper time the exile popped up through a trap-door, electrifying the faithful with a sensation to which Banquo's ghost bears no comparison. The affair was well managed. No wild beast in a menagerie could have been more jealously guarded from prying and inquisitive eyes than was the exile in *transitu* and his sudden and unexpected appearance, smacks strongly of blue fire and sheet-iron thunder. But communities are not always ripe for an elephant, and Dayton is not, or is over ripe, for Vallandigham. G. O. H.

[From the Round Table.]

Child Musicians.

Little Clara Fisher, who gave a concert not long since at Niblo's Saloon, is a child of really extraordinary promise, and there is reason to predict for her a career not inferior in brilliancy to that of Adelina Patti. She sang at her concert an air by Reichardt, a difficult extract from "Trovatore," and the soprano in a trio (in the opera a sestett) from Donizetti's "Lucia." In the latter selection it seemed a curious inversion of all the rules of consistency to see this child, at an age when most of her natural playmates are still devoted to their dolls and their baby-houses, standing between two adult men, and singing with them as an equal or superior—her voice soaring far above their heavy bass and penetrating tenors, and proving the leading interpreter of the difficult music of one of the most accomplished of operatic composers. In New Orleans little Clara Fisher has already had a great success, and health and tuition and maturity are only needed to insure for her fame and fortune.

Another American prodigy is now winning fame in England—young Willie Pape, the Mobile pianist, who has been appointed pianist to the Princess of Wales, which does not mean at all that he plays every day before that lady, or that he gives her lessons, or is a favorite guest at her table, but simply that he has performed once in her hearing, and that as a piece of great condescension she is allowed to place on his cards the words "Pianist to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales." The condescension, however, secures to him the patronage of Mrs. Harley's fashionable "nobility and gentry," and little Willie Pape now gives his "annual concert" at Hanover-square Rooms before the *elite* of England. His immense repertoire of selections, played from memory, equals, or surpasses that of any other pianist who has ever visited England; and to this add a quiet modesty, and, if the almost paradoxical expression may be allowed a boyish dignity, and it is not surprising that Willie Pape is to-day one of the most popular concert performers in all England.

Writing about musical prodigies, we are reminded of that graceful young performer, Teresa Carreno, who, after a retirement of over a year from public life, returns to it again more accomplished than ever, and the better calculated to win and deserve judicious applause. This little lady has been giving concerts in the smaller cities of this vicinity, with great artistic than pecuniary success. It is almost discouraging to even accomplished adult performers to hear a little girl like Teresa play with apparent ease compositions which seem beyond their most laborious exertions to master. Another musical prodigy of unusual ability and precocity was the pianist Arthur Napoleon, who visited this country a few years ago. But this gifted lad, unlike the majority of this class, was precocious in other than a musical direction. Though a Portuguese by birth, he talked fluently, besides his mother tongue, Spanish, French, German and English. He was an accomplished chess player and a skilled arithmetician, and was better read in English literature than most American boys of his age—about fifteen years. Even the quaint phraseology which Dickens put in the mouth of some of his characters, and which foreigners seldom appreciate, he enjoyed with the keenest zest. During his stay in this country, he moreover employed his leisure hours in writing a novel in English—a love story—in point of literary merit at least equal to the majority of second-rate novels published so profusely in this country. The manuscript of this work, closely written on long cap paper, Arthur would keep under his pillow in his room at the Prescott House or the Hotel d'Europe in this city, adding a chapter early in the morning or late at night, after one of his admirable concerts. Only his most intimate friends, and but very few of these, were ever aware of the existence of this work, which, under the circumstances, may be considered really remarkable.

There are several beautiful boys who have lately been giving concerts in this city and Brooklyn, under the title of the Bretto Children. The largest of these about fourteen years old, is Emil Gramm, who is one of the most polished little gentlemen of the day, a Chesterfield in manners, and a cherub in personal beauty, with the plumpness, not to say adiposity, belonging to those specimens of supernal beings. He is the best violinist of the so-called Bretto children, and is now in Europe pursuing his studies. The second boy is Bernard Mollenhauer, about thirteen years old, who may be seen any evening playing in his father's orchestra, at Wallack's Theater, and making his part as well as the baldest of veterans—for the majority of orchestra players are in the condition of the prophet derided by those biblical children who were subsequently devoured by bears—who have been at their vocation for the last thirty years. The youngest brother, Richard, a child with brown ringlets and a sweet infantine face, plays the cornet, an instrument which seems peculiarly unfitted for a child, yet one he manages with skill worthy an adult. Besides these may be mentioned Emil Mollenhauer, a cousin of Bernard and Richard, and Ernest Heine, a boy of six years old, both of them violinists of a certain degree of skill, though as yet without expression in their playing.

It is the fashion to deprecate the performances of musical prodigies, but it should be remembered that every great musician of modern times began as a prodigy. Mozart was a prodigy; Meyerbeer played the piano at concerts when he was nine years old; Adelina Patti, the most popular prima donna in Europe, sang in public at eight—and the maturity of all these did not belie their early promise. Indeed, by far the greater majority of musical prodigies become, when they grow up, great musicians. We are perfectly aware that an impression is abroad that this is not the case—that musical children of precocious talent sink into mere mediocrity when adults. But all musical history proves the contrary, and it will moreover be generally found that these assertions are made by the most utter of mediocrities, who, as children, were themselves just such commonplace of little creatures. Music is a gift not given to idiots or fools; it is an additional grace bestowed by the Creator upon certain favored mortals in addition to the usual qualities. Take all the musical children we have enumerated, deprive them of their musical gifts, and they will be found to be just as stupid as other boys and girls; they will read as well and write as well as the average youth of their age. Let them have the same advantages, and they will acquire equal accomplishments, and there is no reason why, because they have a superadded talent, those who are without it should attempt to cover them with obloquy by their incessantly unmeaning and incongruous insipid sneers against "musical prodigies."

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.n.....8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp't.12:20 p m
Thro Express.....2:00 p m	Philadelp'a Ex's.11:30 p m
Fast Line.....4:25 p m	Fast Line.....7:50 a m
Fast Line.....8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....12:20 a m
John's Accm'n.....3:00 p m	John's Accm'n.....10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..6:15 a m
2d do ..11:40 a m	2d do ..5:35 a m
3d do ..2:00 p m	3d do ..1:25 p m
4th do ..6:00 p m	4th do ..6:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....1:00 a m	Chicago Express...2:20 a m
Express.....1:10 p m	Philadelphia.....2:10 p m
Mail Train.....6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ..7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail....7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allanoe Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:40 p m	Express.....9:20 a m
1st McKeesport..11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..6:50 p m
2d do ..6:25 p m	2d do ..2:05 p m
Port Perry.....7:00 a m	Port Perry.....8:30 a m
Braddock's.....4:15 p m	Braddock's.....5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a. m.	Mail.....7:00 p. m.
Express.....3:50 p. m.	Express.....9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....6:10 a. m.	Mail.....3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....1:05 p. m.	Cincin. Express. 8:05 p. m.
do ..1:45 p. m.	do ..2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland.....5:40 p. m.	
do ..1:45 p. m.	

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Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

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E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
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G. L. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. S. Dilworth & Co.....170 and 172 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

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Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....57 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....88 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....30 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....149 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John M. .....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Fernhill and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....134 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennsylvania Oil Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....97 First st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....50 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....57 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....138 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....61 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....4 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckheim's.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....182 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....82 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouse.....29 Diamond alley
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Ashbrook.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Simonson & Co.....Second and 98 Third street.

Steel Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Water and Wood streets, will receive prompt attention.
jy28

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR RENT,
A first rate BUSINESS STAND and good DWELLING attached; fixtures for Grocery Store, to be sold with the renting of the house. Call at
je22:4d No. 166 FEDERAL st., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY,
Je 18-3w Diamond st reet.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 400 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 353 feet, within three fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine the property, as it presents a good location for extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 3, Seventh Ward, one of the residences of Mr. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 160, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances, Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery Situated on the Second Bank, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of
BISSELL & CO.,
je16:2w Diamond alley street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Oak, Poplar, every heavy timber, three salt-as or Iron Ore good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated
RED SPRINGS,
situated between Cheat or Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jul5:2w

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13:tf

FOR RENT. A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hotel, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my26:1m No. 127 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Wholesale Dealers in
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Ample facilities for Storage and Shipment.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Fusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rousseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh6em

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets 8

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON. President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSO

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, PHILADELPHIA
Commission Merchants for the sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Lard and other Oils. de19:6m

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS—
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
MERINO VESTS.
Shirts and Drawers made to order.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
je18 25 FIFTH STREET.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS visiting the city at this time will find a full stock on hand and at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call.
$30, $35, $40, $75, $80, $120, $130, $135, $165, $170, $180, $215.
12 PIANOS
At above prices. For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
je21 81 Wood street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets of Ordinaire and Heidsieck Champagne, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja2

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers, Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se21

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beaded Facings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
Je6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those WHO which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the star, may be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg supplies the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On looking at it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL ARM, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14:ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND DEALER IN all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH. se13:ly

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
Is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, &c., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and to whom, in the discharge of their responsible duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently became conversant of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General Wood's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. Hitherto our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Loyhiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 28 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-1y

**S

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50 Exchange	—	71¾	"	5
50 Citizens	—	61¾	"	4
50 Pittsburgh	—	89¾	"	4
50 Allegheny	—	89¾	"	5
50 Mechanics	—	63½	"	5
50 Iron City	—	64¾	"	4
50 M & M	—	59¼	"	$8.75
50 First National	110	—	—	—
50 Second National	110	—	—	—
50 Third National	110	—	—	—
50 First National, Ally	110	—	—	—
50 Manchester Saving	—	49¾	"	4
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
25 St. Clair Street	—	53¾	May	2.50
50 Western	—	22	"	$3.00
50 Monongahela	34	53	"	$4.00
50 Eureka	50	54	"	—
50 Pittsburgh	94	98	—	—
25 Allegheny	—	28¾	—	—
25 People's	28	29¾	—	—
50 Penna	—	88	—	—
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela	—	28¾	—	—
25 St. Clair Street	40	—	—	—
50 Hand Street	—	50	—	—
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	31½	—	—
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	15	14	—	—
50 Connellsville	11	12½	—	—
50 do (interest)	—	17	—	—
50 Steubenville	13	15¾	14¾	—
50 Chartiers	—	5	—	—
50 Pemptield	—	¾	—	—
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24 Birmingham	—	40	—	—
50 Citizens	—	96	—	—
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	—	88	—	—
25 Allegheny	33	36	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	31¾	5	—
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	—
Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	—	7¾	—	—
BONDS.				
42 Allegheny County 6's	—	82	—	—
do Scrip 6's	—	81	—	—
Pittsburgh 6's	—	75¾	—	—
do 6's	—	97	—	—
Allegheny City 6's	100	—	—	—
do 6's	—	65½	—	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	105	—	—
do 2d mortg	55	—	—	—
Connellsville 6's	—	93	87	—
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

THURSDAY, June 23, 1864.

From the tone of the leading papers of the country we would judge there is a determination to "write down" the late law, entitled "an act to prohibit certain sales of Gold for Foreign Exchange." The law has only been in force for a few days, and, it is certainly premature to judge it so harshly by so short an experience. It is not probable that the present Congress will interfere with it, preferring that its provisions shall have a fair test. That our readers may understand the views of the leading journals in regard to the law, we publish the following extracts. The New York *Times* of yesterday says:—

"The gold act of Congress went into effect today. The New York Stock Exchange circulars struck all gold dealings from their lists. The gold room in Gilpin's Exchange, corner of Exchange place and William street, was adjourned without day. There was no open attempt to defy the new law, though a strong disposition was manifested among the speculators in gold and exchange, whose favorite occupation is interfered with by it, to exaggerate the difficulties of doing business under it. This clamor was to be increased by the advance in gold at the brokers' offices. The "shorts" in and borrowers of gold, on speculations not yet closed up, it is said have to pay 2@4 per cent. more than the price in open market yesterday. But this difficulty, besides being no real public hardship, must pass away, as all out-standing contracts are closed up. A number of the banking firms in the Foreign Exchanges made complaint of the inconvenience of the law in respect to completing their settlements in legal-tender, in place of checks upon their banks. They held a preliminary conference to-day, and have called a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to take action on the matter to-morrow. If the inconvenience complained of be very great and not otherwise insurmountable by the instructions of the Government or the interpretation of the proper department, this clause of the act, so far as Foreign Exchange settlements are concerned, can be modified by Congress. But we confess we cannot see in the half-hour of paying or foreign bills in Legal Tender is any greater than paying for gold in Legal Tender, or that either process is incompatible with the alleged superabundance of Legal Tender paper. In both cases the purpose of the law is to make all transactions involving the use of gold, directly or through the foreign exchanges, *bona fide* and as free from all gambling wages for or against the future price of either as possible. To admit settlements in bank checks without certification or of a mere memorandum nature or understanding, would practically defeat this purpose; so that the whole question is narrowed down to the difference between making settlements in large Legal Tender Notes, fresh drawn out of the banks for this object, or passing a check on the bank, duly certified, as good for Legal Tender the same day.

—The *Tribune* says: "Gold is sold this morning under the new law, and dealers who would escape the penalties of the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but "greenbacks" or National Bank notes. The prize opened at 188@200, and at noon closed at 200. In the afternoon, under a flurry produced by parties wanting Gold to fill contracts for delivery, as high as 203 was paid for cousid-rable amounts. In some cases sharp brokers out of Wall street sold to the public Gold as high as 206, in sixty sums. The flurry was a good deal assisted by brokers running about the streets shopping for Gold, and pretending great earnestness to buy whenever a seller seemed reluctant to sell. Judging from the effects of the bill thus far, it has not been a success. Gold is not called now at the Stock Exchange."

—The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"One of the first fruits of the absurd legislative dinkering of the ignoramuses at Washington with the gold market is seen in the fact that gold sold yesterday at 200, and is sold to-day at 220, while little of it is to be had at that price even. Merchants who have duties to pay at the Custom House are left in the lurch, and pork and other commodities are running up as rapidly as gold.

Our legislators at Washington who have been persuaded into this foolish gold bill, as if the laws of trade, which are as inflexible as those of nature were subject to act of Congress, should retrace their steps at once. They should next perfect and pass a most stringent usury bill and send it forth to the country. In the third place, they should authorize Mr. Chase, when he issues his six per cent. treasury notes, to issue them in small denominations, and to make them convertible into legal tenders at the will of the holder—provisions which would cause them to be absorbed as investments in immense amounts. In the fourth place, Mr. Chase himself, when he comes into market for a loan, should take the market rates, and not try to make a rate for himself. People know what they are willing to give for securities, and they will give no more, let the Government do what it will.

It will be easy enough, by following these principles—which we repeat, viz: not to legislate against the laws of trade; to impose vigor ous taxation; to issue convertible Treasury notes at fair interest; and to borrow money at the market prices,—to reduce gold and other commodities to their relative values. But by obstinately adhering to plans which experience has already signally condemned, we shall only render the condition worse."

—The Philadelphia *Press* observes: Political economists are generally agreed that legislation seldom succeeds in any interference with the laws of trade and the currency. So far as to bring about the very opposite result to that which was intended. No friend of the Government has ever objected that the gold bills of Congress were designed to fix a rate with legitimate business. Their design has been to suppress speculation in the article, and thereby prevent a further widening of the margin between gold and currency. The few days' experience has not been attended with the happy results that were hoped would follow. The recklessness of gold speculators is such that they defy law, and the only grievance they suffer is that they are now required to use more heed and prudence in their operations. They have now to a great extent the monopoly of the gold business, the Board of Brokers having on Monday refused to deal in the precious metal. Monopolies are always dangerous.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

In the opinion of many it is believed that the effect of the gold bill will be to aggravate the evil complained of. It is known that gold must be had for the payment of duties and for other purposes, and the more difficulty as with which it is environed, and the higher the penalties imposed on those desiring it, the greater necessarily will be the bidding in it, the greater will be the premium it gives. Free competition is checked, and the business will be confined to a few large dealers, who will fix the rate to suit themselves. All government interference with the free interchange of commodities acts as a tax, and adds to the value of the article interfered with. This cessation of which complaint has been made, helped to keep down gold as well as run it up, for the dealers made money indifferently either as bears or bulls. But dealing in an article of necessity, like gold, cannot be stopped, and as in everything else, where there is a prospect of profit, and free traffic, there will be speculation. The large export of specie last week has strengthened the confidence of the "bulls," who think that, with a material increase of exports, and a decrease in our receipts from San Francisco, they have the support of an actual scarcity of gold.

—The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, from New York, excusive of specie, have been unprecedentedly heavy, amounting in value to $5,838,881, and including to Liverpool $1,820,561, and to London $470,611. The total exports in the corresponding week last year were to the value of $2,519,152.

Preservation of Wood by Salt.

J. B. Simous, of Brushvalley, Indiana, thus writes to the *Scientific American*: I have used common salt for the preservation of mill-shafts, or water-wheel shafts, and it has had a good effect in staying the decayed timber. Take a two-inch auger, bore holes into the stick of timber and fill up with salt, and then plug up the holes tight. In a large stick of timber, like a water-wheel shaft, bore a hole through the centre, like a pump, and fill up with salt and plug up, and there is no telling how long this may last, as it has been tried with us, and has answered very well. No man would believe what effect it will have till he tries it. I have used it in a mill-shaft that was decaying, and it certainly has helped it wonderfully. I have never seen a salt barrel but what was sound, and will stand more wet weather than any other barrel or stave of its kind.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market for this staple continues inactive. The makers of Pig metal are nearly all sold up, but hold it mainly limited, except for good No. 1, and hold it generally are free sellers at from $50 to $55 ₱ ton for the three numbers, cash. About 500 tons sold at the latter figure. Scotch Pig is quiet at $39@41 ₱ ton. For manufacturing iron prices are unchanged and the demand for most kinds fair.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

There is a good demand for Sperm and Whale oil fully former rates. Lard Oil is better, but winter is selling at $1 25@1 30, the latter in a small way. Linseed continues active at $1 55 @1 58. Petroleum is excited, and crude very scarce at 45@46c; refined, in bond, is selling at 65@66c, and free Oil at 78@80c, as to the date of delivery.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, June 24, 1864.

Business was very dull. The weather was intensely hot, making it decidedly disagreeable to walk round. Our river is down to low water marks, and navigation may be considered near its end unless we have a rise of water. Weather-wise critics have been predicting rain; we hope they will hurry it up, it would be both valuable and timely. The demand for the leading articles was not large. The light draught steamer Julia is expected to arrive this forenoon. Whether she will return to Zanesville or load for Cincinnati, will be determined on her arrival. The Ida Reese left for Cincinnati with all the freight she wanted. We expect that Uncle Abraham will press her into his employ for gunboat purposes, for which she is certainly admirably adapted. The Petrolia, that was chartered for the Wheeling trade, has changed her "base," and will run between Parkersburg and Wheeling. The only boats now that run regular are those engaged on the slack-water. Among the sales we note as follows:

Hay—The receipts being light, holders again advanced the rates. Seven loads were disposed of at the scales at $28@35 ₱ ton. Baled—We heard of no sales.

Straw is beginning to arrive. Sales of small parcels at $16 ₱ ton—pretty steep figures these.

Whisky—The market has been unsettled for some time past, and continues so up to this time. Dealers are in doubt as to what figures to demand. We note sales in the Cincinnati market at $1 65 for Common Raw. These are steep figures.

Lard Oil—The market remains firm with a fair local demand. The advance we noticed has been sustained. We note sales No. 1 at $1 28 @1 30.

Flour—The market was firm, but not very active, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots to meet the wants of the home market. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts almost keep pace with the requirements of the city trade. The rates were, Extra Family, 800 bbls, $8 25@8 50. Some choice lots of White brands brought $8 75. Country brands sold at lower figures, according to quality. The exports were limited.

Bacon—The market was firm with a good demand at the advance we have previously noted. Sales of 5,000 lbs shoulders at 13¼ ₱ lbs. 4,000 lbs ribbed at 14½c; plain hams, 3,500 lbs, 17½c; sugar cured, 100 lbs, 20c.

Dried Beef—There was a fair demand. Sales of 700 lbs at 18@18½c.

Butter—The market was inactive. The receipts almost keep pace with the demand at the wants and eastward is fully equal to the supply. We may note rolling prices at the wells at $10 50@11 in bulk. French Creek oil about $18 in bulk at the wells.

Graff, Hassen & Co. have struck a fifty barrel well on the Egbert farm. The new well near the mouth of Big Sandy is improving and will soon be tested.

River very low and no immediate prospect of a rise.

PENN. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

EAST LIBERTY, June 23.

The market since our last has been dull for all descriptions; prices generally were lower. The decline in cattle seems to be general both east and west. When prices reach the top they generally decline. The eastern markets were overstocked, besides purchasers held back, declining to pay the exorbitant rates that had been previously asked. Parties who have purchased stocks in the western markets at figures based upon the prices that were current a few weeks since, will be run short of "greenbacks" before the supply of cattle is exhausted. There is no use in holders of high-priced Cattle to flatter themselves that the present decline is only empo ary. Don't believe it. Who ever saw a permanent rise in July? Another thing to be taken into consideration is, that persons of limited means have learned to get along without the aid of 25 cent beef. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

The following are the official accounts of receipts for the week past:

Cattle, 3,085 head; Hogs, 8,477 head; Sheep, 1,443; Mules, 181; Horses, 99.

Hogs—The receipts show a large falling off as compared with the previous week. Good Hogs found plenty of purchasers at good figures The demand was large for export, especially to Baltimore and New York. The current rates were 6@8¾.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gregg & Bros. sold 400 head, delivered in Baltimore, at $9 87.

J. H. Glass sold 20 head at $5@7.

Other sales were made at the above range of figures.

CATTLE—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers, the latter operators preferring to hold off, not having an abiding faith in the present figures.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. F. Reyenthaler sold 95 head (average 1,300) at $8.50.

J. McAllister sold 18 head, grass cows, at $4.00.

J. McAllister sold 54 head, grass steers, at $6.12.

J. McAllister sold 10 head, fat cattle, at $9.00.

J. B. Huff sold 77 head, good cattle, at $8.00.

SHEEP—the receipts during the week were the largest of the season, exceeding 11,000 head. The market was not active. The principal portion was forwarded East.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. H. Glass sold 380 head at $5 25.

J. J. Taylor sold 20 head $6 12.

Other sales were made at about the same range. The rates of common were for sheared, there being no other offering.

ALLEGHENY STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

ALLEGHENY, June 23.

The market during the week was dull, and prices have declined. The offerings were not large, but sufficient to meet the wants of dealers. The sales foot up as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

C A Thayer sold 19 head at $4 50@6 50.

R A Gamble sold 36 head at $7.

Filipsey sold 46 head at $5 75.

J Ray sold 8 head at 5 00@7 25.

J P Phillips sold 32 head at 8.

N Harper sold 31 head at 4 00@5 00.

C W Montgomery sold 46 head at 7 00.

W M Root sold 18 head at 5 50@7 75.

E Whittlesey sold 18 head at 5 00@7 37.

N Carr sold 25 head at 8 00@9 00.

S Wolf sold 25 head at 6 00@7 00.

J McAllister sold 20 cows at 4 00.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 50 head at 7 00@8 50.

Trowerman & Marks sold 53 head at 8 00@8 50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Graham & Thomas, 11 sks wool; Martin & Co, 2 cars iron; Robinuck, 1 car moving; Beck & Co, 1 car salt; W H Kirkpatrick, 8 bdls iron.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J C Hess, 50 bbls highwines; Thos Bell & Co., 300 bags wheat; Spencer & McKay, 57 sacks barley; D Wallace, 146 do corn; R C Loomis, 3 cars meal.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Bakewell, P & Co, 40 bbls sand; Park Bros & Co, 220 do iron; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1 do do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 840 blooms; Thos Bell, 320 sks rye; Thos Moore, 160 do do; Jas Gardner, 200 bbls flour; Noble & Angle, 143 sks wheat; J H Jaynes, 6 kgs tobacco; Clark & Sellers, 1 do do; Riddle, 12 bxs cheese; E Heazelton, 39 do do; Wm Seddon, 17 do do; R Dalzell, 10 do do; Porter, A & Son, 30 bgs potatoes; J M Taylor, 16 boxes tobacco; J S Lange & Co, 142 sks wheat; Schomaker & L, 20 bxs cheese; J H Canfield, 38 do do; C Baisley, 47 do do; Schomaker & L, 100 bbls flour.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

WOOL—The new clip is beginning to arrive and finds ready sale at 80@87c; sales of about 100,000 lbs old fleece and tub are reported at 85@90c, and unwashed at 55½c ₱ lb, cash, leaving the market nearly bare and the demand good. Yarns are in request at full rates.

Philadelphia Lead Market.

Lead has advanced and about 1450 pigs Galena were disposed of at 8¼@14¼ the 100 lbs, cash, mostly at the former figure.

Wool on the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following are the purchases during the past week along the line of this road. Heavy clips do not yet come in, the wool principally blanket lots, except where the prices exceed 75c.:

Kalamazoo—H. A. Chapin, 4,000 lbs at 65@73c; average, 68c

Dowagiac—A. M. Dickson & Co., 1,000 lbs at 68 @75c; average, 82c. Jones & Gibbins, 1,000 lbs at 69@72c; average, 70c. D. L. Dazelser, 500 lbs at 65@ 73c; average, 69c. D. & G. Lyle, 800 lbs at 63@73c; average, 71½c.

Decatur—John Tarbell, 1,000 lbs at 68@75; average, 73c. L. Isaacson, 500 lbs at 70c.

Lawton—N. B. M'Kinney, 160 lbs at 65@75c; average, 68c.

Kalamazoo—15,000 lbs at 68@80c; average, 75c. John Madison, Cook & Thomas, George Colt, Babcock & Cobb, and Wm. B. Clark.

Galesburg—A. L. Mason, 2,000 lbs at 70@75c; average, 72c.

Battle Creek—10,000 lbs at 70@78c; average 74c. J. M. Ward, V. P. Collier, Oakley & Badgley, Wm. Wallace, O. Buckley, and Hinman & Bro.

Marshall—7,000 lbs at 70@76c; average 74c. Col. Dick-y, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Butler.

Albion—H. P. Graves 7,000 lbs at 72@75c; average 73c. E. S Noble 6,000 lbs at 69@75c; average 73½c. M. H. Crane 3,000 lbs at 68@75c; average 73c.

Parma—R. Aldrich 1,000 lbs at 75c.

Jackson—15,000 lbs at 70@75c; average 74c. H. S. Ismore, Penny & Co., A. C. Bennett, and Reynolds & Co.

Grass Lake—Lord & Fargo 13,000 lbs at 75c. Z. Patterson 2,000 lbs at 70@75c; average 73c.

Chelsea—Babcock & Durand, and Wheaton & Hatch, 4,000 lbs at 70@76c; average 75c.

Dexter—Yost & Alexander, 15,000 lbs at 77c. Beal & Marble 14,000 lbs at 76c. Gostillow & Gregory 16,000 lbs at 76½c. E. B. Tyler, 12,000 lbs at 73½c—all taken this week.

Ann Arbor—175,000 lbs at 75@80c; average 78c. P. Boch, C. B. Thompson, Stebbins & Allison, A. Mills & Co., P. Winnegan, E. James, and E. Porter.

Ypsilanti—86,000 lbs; average 75c Sholtz & West, J. M. Chichester, D. Showman, Yost & Rowley, Yost & Alexander, T. K. Roxford.

Philadelphia Petroleum Trade.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade, a resolution was adopted directing inquiries to be made into the causes of the decline of the pet oleum trade. It was stated that the receipts of crude petroleum at this port, for the first three months of 1861, as compared with the receipts of 1863, in the same period of time, had decreased by the amount of 698 6 barrels, equal to 3,693,440 gallons, and the receipts of both crude and refined united showed a diminution of 3,120,880 gallons, and the shipments to foreign markets in the same time had diminished by 541,302 gallons. This is a matter worthy of serious consideration. The foreign demand at this time is very active, twenty-two vessels now loading for other ports.—*Evening Telegraph.*

Providence Wool Market.

Market active with an upward tendency. Sales for the week 16,000 lbs fleece at 80@85c; 17,000 lbs pulled at 85@87½c; 127,000 lbs foreign at 52½c.

Printing Cloths—Goods are very active with an upward tendency: 61x64's have advanced during the past week 5c ₱ yard. The following are the sales 10,000 pieces 56x60, 21c. early in the week; 7,000 do do, 25c, Saturday; 3,000 do do, 60x61, 23c, early in the week; 11,000 do do, 56x61, 23c, early in the week; 3,000 do do, 25c; 9,000 do 64x64, 23c, early in the week; 6,000 do do do, 24c; 14,000 do do, 25c. 4,000 do do, 26½c; 3,500 do do do, 27c; 3,000 do do, 28c. Total, 73,500.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Ida Reese	Reese	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were two feet ten inches water by the metal marks and falling. The weather continues excessively hot.

THE steamer Petrolia has left the Wheeling trade. She has been chartered to run between Parkersburg and Wheeling.

THE manifest of the steamer Bertha will be found in our river column. She was compelled to lay up at Wheeling on account of low water.

The Cincinnati mail failed to arrive, hence we have no Cincinnati river news.

Important to Steamboatmen.

The following explanation will no doubt be read with interest by the parties. It was received by Captain Bachelor in answer to inquiries as to the construction of the measurement law:

THE NEW INSPECTION LAW.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, asking whether the act of June 8 h, 1864, to create an additional supervising inspector, &c., takes effect on the day of its approval, and also if the sixth section of that act is to be construed as to require the payment of the inspection fee of five dollars for the fractional part of any one hundred tons, over the first one hundred tons of the vessel's measurement.

The act referred to went into effect on the day of its approval, June 8h, 1864.

The inspection fee of five dollars, as provided for in the sixth section of that act, cannot be demanded for a fractional part of one hundred tons of the vessel's measurement.

Respectfully, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

C. W. BATCHELOR, Esq., Surveyor Pittsburgh.

WHEELING.

The *Intelligencer* says: The river is falling slowly with only about three feet two inches water in the channel. The weather was very warm and oppressive. The Petrolia arrived from below but finding she could not get over the Sisters, she has laid up here. The Petrolia has been chartered by the Parkersburg company to run in place of the Express during the low water.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river declined three inches at this point during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning, and the last arrival from below reports nine and a half feet water in the channel to Cairo, and an abundance below.

The Upper Mississippi and Illinois both continue falling, with no material change in their condition. There is a scant five feet to Keokuk and four feet to Peoria in the Illinois.

Cumberland river is going down very rapidly, with barely four feet water on Harpeth shoals.

Missouri river is falling. At St. Jo down, with a good boating stage of water from that point down.

The Platte river is higher just now than it has been known for several years. It is still rising high up as June-bug. The rise from the north fork is yet to come down.

The Kate Kearney, which arrived Monday night, was the first boat of the season from the Upper Missouri.

She left Fort Pierre on the 8th, and had no trouble from Indians on the way down; high water all the way.

It was reported that the Indians had stopped the steamer Yellowstone, the highest one up, and demanded a feast, which was granted.

General Sully's expedition was to Randall, ready to start out. This fort is 250 miles above Sioux city. It was still unsafe to go out any distance from the Agencies, as the Indians were still hostile, and killing whites and friendly Indians. There was a rumor that several tribes of hostile Indians wished to treat.

All the Rocky Mountains fleet were getting along well. The Benton, Yellowstone, Effie Deans, Welcome and Cutter were above Fort Pierre. The Isabella and Belle Peoria were a short distance below. Met the Omaha, War Eagle, Sam Gaty, Chippewa Falls, U. S. Grant, Glasgow, Tempest, Island City and Alone between Omaha and Randall, and the Calypso below Omaha. No accident of importance had occurred in the fleet.

Business is still improving at the levee, and may be considered brisk for the times. Freights to New Orleans are 50c per bbl for flour and 40c per hundred for pound freights, with other things in proportion.

The arrivals yesterday include the Sucker State and The Vernon from Keokuk, Victory and Imperial from Nashville, City of Pekin from Cairo, Belle St. Louis, from Memphis, Katie Bruner, from Louisville, Evening Star, Forest Boy and Silver Spray, from the Ohio, Izetta, from the Missouri river, and the Tatum, from Alton.

The Mobile Able made her appearance early yesterday morning, and succeeded, as we stated yesterday, in making the quickest trip on record since the war.

The Evening Star is a new Missouri river boat, just completed on the Ohio. She is owned by Capt. Murphy, who brought out the Mill Boy some years ago.

The new Anchor Packet Post Boy is a very elegant affair, which could not very well be otherwise, having been designed and built under the superintendence of Capt. Gould. We will give her dimensions to-morrow.

Captain R. C. Young died at New Orleans, on Monday, June 14, at his residence in that city. Captain Young was an old steamboat captain, and a faithful one, too. We remember him when he commanded the steamer Crescent City previous to the war. Since that time Captain Young has retired from the river and sought his home, which has been in New Orleans for many years. He was universally beloved by all who knew him. Peace to his ashes.

The Victory and Damsel will leave to-day for Nashville, and Clara Poe for Pittsburgh. The Pekin leaves for Rome to-morrow.

Among the first boats due are the Yankee, Sunshine, Tiger, Menominee, Pioneer, John D. Perry, Hawkeye State, Live Oak and Morning Star.

Captain Spencer, we understand, will have charge of the Post Boy.

The immense, and for many months past unparalleled—number of twenty-one steamers arrived at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at dusk last evening. As a consequence the harbor looks in a very crowded condition with tonnage, but we expect to see the number of boats in port reduced in number speedily.

The new steamer Post Boy was called upon yesterday by boatmen and others, and declared to be a fine boat. She is not quite completed, and lies at the foot of Plum street.

MEMPHIS.

June 19.—The weather was very hot and sultry yesterday, and the thermometer hanging on the west side of the shade at 10 A. M. went up to 100 degrees; in the shade it stood about 92 degrees.

The river fell about three inches yesterday.

Although the landing was full of boats yesterday, but little business was done, freight being extremely scarce. Passenger traffic, however, was tolerably good.

NEW ORLEANS.

JUNE 15.—The weather yesterday was fine and pleasant, and not a few took advantage thereof by resorting to the levee, where a delightful breeze awaited all who desired to enjoy it.

Business on the landing was not of an active nature. The only boats doing any business were the steamers Star, Lady Walton and Grey Eagle, for Memphis, and the Liberty and Express, for Vicksburg. The latter packet is detained by military authority until ten o'clock this morning.

Up to last evening nothing from above had arrived. The steamers Von Phul and Ida Handy are the boats expected.

The river has fallen nine inches during the past forty-eight hours. The river this morning is eight feet four inches below the high water mark of 1862.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville,

PER BERTHA—The following is the freight list of the steamer Bertha, laid up at Wheeling on account of low water, viz:—Clarke & Co, 25 bbls flax seed, 23 pkgs feathers, 85 hhds molasses; Owners, 9 hhds do; Jno Grey, 2 hhds do; McClanen, Md & Co 3 do and 1 box of samples; H Dillinger & Co, 1 hhd and 1 box; Coyer, 1 hhd and 1 box.

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new stern-wheel steamer Keystone, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.

no18

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ap18

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, June 13, 1864.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.—IN accordance with Act of Assembly of April 8th, 1864, all taxes assessed on real estate previous to the present year, which have been returned to this office as unpaid, will be filed on special lien docets, in the Prothonotory's office, prior to July 8th, 1864, and a writ of scire facias will be issued in each case by the County Solicitor. HENRY LAMBERT, Controller. jel4-8dsnw

TOWBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN, President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT, President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARRISON, President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE, President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN, President of the Central Insurance Co.

dec23:6m]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Glasgow.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

FINANCIAL

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

je16:2m

U. S. TEN-FORTY LOAN.—Principal and interest payable in Coin, and Exempt from Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent. Deals in ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Banks and Bankers are requested to act as Sub-Agents for the sale of 10-40 Bonds, at *one-eighth* of one per cent. commission.

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. je14

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully tender its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in May, 1863, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	W. K. NIMICK,
	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, May 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH, my24-om Compt